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CATALOG

ABOUT NCJRS

The National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) is one of the most extensive sources of information on criminal justice in the world. Created by the National Institute of Justice in 1972, NCJRS contains specialized information centers to provide publications and other information services to the constituencies of the five U.S. Department of Justice Office of Justice Programs (OJP) bureaus and the Office of National Drug Control Policy. Each OJP agency has established specialized information centers, and each has its own 800 number and staff to answer questions about the agency's mission and initiatives.

Office of Justice Programs (OJP) 800-851-3420

Created in 1984 by the Justice Assistance Act, provides Federal leadership in developing the Nation's capacity to prevent and control crime, administer justice, and assist crime victims.

National Institute of Justice (NIJ) 800-851-3420

The research, evaluation, and development bureau of the U.S. Department of Justice, whose mission is to develop knowledge that can help prevent and reduce crime and improve the criminal justice system.

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) 800-638-8736

Provides national leadership, coordination, and resources to prevent and treat juvenile delinquency, improve the effectiveness and fairness of the juvenile justice system, and address the problem of missing and exploited children.

Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) 800-627-6872

Committed to enhancing the Nation's capacity to assist crime victims and to providing leadership in changing attitudes, policies, and practices to promote justice and healing for all victims of crime.

Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) 800-732-3277

The statistical arm of the U.S. Department of Justice, responsible for collecting, analyzing, and reporting data related to criminal victimization and the administration of justice.

Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) 800-688-4252

Provides funding, training, technical assistance, and information to States and communities in support of innovative programs to improve and strengthen the Nation's criminal justice system.

OJP, in addition to the five bureaus listed above, consists of seven program offices, including the Corrections Program Office (CPO), the Drug Courts Program Office (DCPO), the Executive Office for Weed and Seed (EOWS), the Office of the Police Corps and Law Enforcement Education (OPCLEE), the Office for Domestic Preparedness (ODP), and the Violence Against Women Office (VAWO). Additionally, OJP has an American Indian and Alaska Native Affairs Desk (AI/AN) to improve outreach to Native American communities.

Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) 800-666-3332

The national source for drug and crime statistics, drug policy, and related information.

Accessing NCJRS Online Resources

NCJRS provides publications and a wealth of other information online:

NCJRS World Wide Web

The NCJRS Justice Information Center World Wide Web site address is <http://www.ncjrs.org>.

To order publications, go to <http://www.puborder.ncjrs.org>.

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To subscribe to JUSTINFO, the semimonthly free newsletter from NCJRS, which is delivered via e-mail, send the message "subscribe justinfo your name" to listproc@ncjrs.org.

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Dear Colleagues

Criminal justice professionals fighting to stem the tide of drugs and crime in their communities face tough decisions every day. They need the best information available to guide their decisionmaking. The Office of Justice Programs and the Office of National Drug Control Policy help provide that information by putting their research, evaluation, and program development findings and analyses into the hands of those who can apply this knowledge to their daily activities. The bimonthly *NCJRS Catalog* is one vehicle for making information available in a timely manner.

HOW TO USE THIS CATALOG

This bimonthly *NCJRS Catalog* contains information on criminal justice publications and other materials available from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service and other sources. The *Catalog* features recent publications produced by the Office of Justice Programs bureaus and the Office of National Drug Control Policy.

Using the Catalog

The *Catalog* contains four sections:

Just In describes a selection of new books, articles, and audiovisual materials acquired for addition to the NCJRS abstracts collection, many of which can be ordered through NCJRS.

Justice in the Journals highlights key articles in professional journals.

Spotlight On . . . provides information and resources on timely topics of interest to the criminal justice community.

Grants and Funding describes recent awards by the Office of Justice Programs agencies.

Obtaining Materials Listed in the Catalog

To obtain materials listed in the *Catalog*, refer to the availability information listed with each item.

For materials available from NCJRS, submit an order by using the *NCJRS Catalog* online order form at <http://puborder.ncjrs.org/catalog> or by mailing

or faxing the order form at the back of this *Catalog*. NCJRS items in limited supply are not listed on the order form; call or write to place your order, which will be filled on a first-come, first-served basis. Out-of-stock documents may be obtained through inter-library loan or as hardcopy reproductions. For more details on NCJRS ordering options, refer to page 18.

For materials available from other publishers, contact the publisher directly at the address or telephone number listed with the title.

The *NCJRS Catalog* is sent free to all registered users. To become a registered user, write or call NCJRS.

NCJRS
P.O. Box 6000
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800-851-3420

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Selected Additions to the NCJRS Document Collection

This section announces new publications and audio-visual materials that keep you up to date on advances in criminal justice. Documents listed are recent additions to the NCJRS Abstracts Database.

The acquisition of a document or the inclusion of a document abstract in the *Catalog* does not constitute an endorsement of the document or its contents by the U.S. Department of Justice.

All publications in the NCJRS abstracts collection may be borrowed through interlibrary loan. (Videos are not available.) Contact your local library for further information.

Selected publications are available as hardcopy reproductions. For availability and applicable fees, call NCJRS at 800-851-3420 (877-712-9279 for TTY users).

Publications in this *Catalog* designated "available electronically" are accessible via the Internet (see page 2).

Corrections

Capital Punishment 2000

Tracey L. Snell

Bureau of Justice Statistics

2001. 16 pp. NCJ 190598

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. *Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cp00.htm>.*

Presents statistics on a number of topics related to capital punishment, such as the number of prisoners under the death sentence as of December 31, 2000, and the number of persons executed in 2000. Tables in this annual BJS Bulletin depict data on capital offenses by State, Federal death penalty laws, methods of execution, offender demographics (sex, race, Hispanic origin, education, marital status, criminal history, and age and legal status at time of arrest for capital offense), and time between imposition of death sentence and execution. The Bulletin also summarizes the movement of prisoners into and out of death sentence status during

2000, provides preliminary data on executions in 2001, and presents historical tables on executions since 1930 and death sentencing since 1973.

Courts

State Court Prosecutors in Large Districts, 2001

Carol J. DeFrances

Bureau of Justice Statistics

2001. 12 pp. NCJ 191206

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. *Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/scpld01.htm>.*

Summarizes information such as budgets and profiles of attorneys, investigators, victim advocates, and support personnel in prosecutors' offices that serve districts with populations of 500,000 or more. Data in this BJS Special Report result from the 2001 National Survey of Prosecutors and focus on 114 offices that handled felony cases in State courts of general jurisdiction. For the first time, findings include answers to questions about prosecutors' experiences with computer-related crime and the extent to which community organizations were involved in identifying crime-related problem areas. The Special Report also presents data on threats against staff and subsequent office responses, the number of felony cases closed, the use of DNA evidence, and the number of juvenile cases proceeded against in criminal court.

Drugs and Crime

ADAM Preliminary 2000 Findings on Drug Use & Drug Markets: Adult Male Arrestees

Bruce G. Taylor, Nora Fitzgerald, Dana Hunt, Judy A. Reardon, and Henry H. Brownstein
National Institute of Justice

2001. 62 pp. NCJ 189101

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/189101.htm>. Also available free from NCJRS. See order form.

Presents original data from NIJ's Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) program using a new probability-based sampling method, a post-stratification weighting strategy, and a redesigned survey instrument. The redesigned methodology gives researchers and policymakers greater confidence in ADAM data. Information in this NIJ Research Report were culled from sites in the ADAM network as a result of new questions about heavy alcohol use, mental health and drug treatment, the need for treatment of drug dependency, and characteristics of drug markets. The questions are based on items from other national surveys and allow researchers to "cross-walk" between ADAM and other ongoing, large-scale research studies.

The Economic Costs of Drug Abuse in the United States, 1992–1998

Office of National Drug Control Policy

2001. 104 pp. NCJ 190636

Available only electronically at http://www.whitehouse.gov/publications/pdf/economic_costs98.pdf.

Details the economic damage that illegal drugs inflict on the American economy. This ONDCP

report shows that drug use accounted for a \$143.4 billion hit against the U.S. economy in 1998 and projects a \$160 billion loss for 2000. The majority of the costs resulted from lost earnings due to drug-related illnesses and deaths, incarcerations, and work hours missed by crime victims. The report also estimates the toll that illegal drugs have on productivity, goods and services, social welfare, and health care. For example, in 1998 illegal drug use costed the Nation's health care resources an estimated \$12.9 billion.

MDMA (Ecstasy)

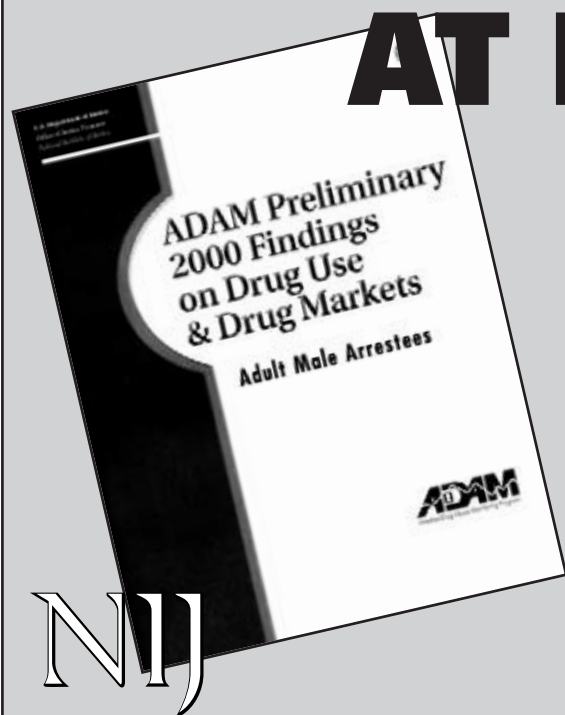
Office of National Drug Control Policy

2002. 6 pp. NCJ 188745

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/publications/pdf/ncj188745.pdf>.

Summarizes current information on the effects, prevalence, trafficking, and production of the designer drug MDMA (3, 4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine). MDMA, also known as "ecstasy," is used predominantly at all-night dance parties known as "raves," but its use is moving to such other settings

A FIRST LOOK AT NEW DATA



New and improved data on drug trends among adult male arrestees are now available from NIJ's Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring program. Results in this NIJ Research Report are intended to give researchers and policymakers greater confidence in ADAM data based on an enhanced three-part data collection procedure: probability-based sampling, a post-stratification weighting strategy, and a redesigned survey instrument.

To get your copy of ADAM Preliminary 2000 Findings on Drug Use and Drug Markets: Adult Male Arrestees (NCJ 189101), see the ordering options in the back of this Catalog or go to <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/189101.htm>.

Also, look for the complete ADAM Annual Report to be released soon.

For more information on the ADAM program, visit <http://www.adam-nij.net>.

as private homes, high schools, college dorms, and shopping malls. This ONDCP Fact Sheet also discusses current legislation and law enforcement efforts designed to curb the use of MDMA. According to a 2001 study from the University of Michigan, 11.7 percent of high school seniors had tried MDMA at least once during their lifetime.

National Drug Control Strategy, 2002

Office of National Drug Control Policy

2002. 122 pp. NCJ 192260

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/publications/policy/03ndcs/index.html>.

Provides an overview of continued efforts by the Federal Government to further the goals of the National Drug Control Strategy, which focuses on shrinking America's demand for drugs through prevention, treatment, and supply reduction. This ONDCP Report represents the first step in returning the fight against drugs to the center of the national agenda. It also recognizes the vital role of law enforcement and interdiction programs and focuses on the importance of attacking the drug trade's key vulnerabilities.

The Price of Illicit Drugs: 1981 through the Second Quarter of 2000

Office of National Drug Control Policy

2001. 122 pp. NCJ 190639

Available only online at http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/publications/pdf/price_illicit.pdf.

Presents prices of illicit drugs between 1981 and 2000 that, when analyzed, can provide important information about the success of the Nation's supply-based, anti-drug programs. Using the Drug Enforcement Administration's System To Retrieve Information from Drug Evidence (STRIDE), this report analyzes trends in the price per pure gram and purity of cocaine, heroin, and methamphetamine. Pricing trends for marijuana also are presented, but because STRIDE does not contain data on the quality of marijuana, prices for marijuana are for bulk grams only. This ONDCP Report also introduces an alternative method of estimating retail prices based on data emerging from NIJ's Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring program and the Substance Abuse & Mental Health Services Administration's National Household Survey on Drug Abuse.

Juvenile Justice

Early Precursors of Gang Membership: A Study of Seattle Youth

*Karl G. Hill, Christina Lui, and J. David Hawkins
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*

2001. 6 pp. NCJ 190106

Available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/gangsum.html#190106>. Also available free from NCJRS. See order form.

Draws on data from the Seattle Social Development Project, a longitudinal study of youth living in high-crime neighborhoods, to assess risk factors for youth gang membership. Identifying early precursors of gang membership can facilitate the development of more effective interventions to prevent youth gang membership and combat juvenile crime. This Bulletin, part of OJJDP's Youth Gang Series, analyzes the relationship between risk factors present in the lives of 10- to 12-year-old youth and the probability of their participation in gangs later in life. The implications of this analysis for the design of successful prevention strategies also are explored.

A Family Resource Guide on International Parental Kidnapping

*Fox Valley Technical College
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*

2001. 144 pp. NCJ 190448

Available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/missingsum.html#190448>. Also available free from NCJRS. See order form.

Serves as a resource for parents of abducted children who are facing challenges posed by international parental kidnapping. This OJJDP Guide describes and assesses available civil and criminal remedies, explains applicable laws, identifies public and private resources, and presents strategies designed to help parents recover their children or reestablish meaningful contact with them. The Guide also provides a list of recommended readings; a directory of related resources, including Web sites; a Hague Convention application with instructions; a checklist for parents involved in non-Hague cases; and an index.

Hybrid and Other Modern Gangs

*David Starbuck, James C. Howell, and Donna Lindquist
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*

2001. 8 pp. NCJ 189916

Available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/gangsum.html#189916>. Also available free from NCJRS. See order form.

Describes the nature of modern youth gangs, particularly hybrid gangs. Hybrid gang culture is characterized by mixed racial and ethnic participation within a single gang, participation in multiple gangs by a single individual, vague rules and codes of conduct for gang members, use of symbols and colors from multiple—even rival—gangs, collaboration by rival gangs in criminal activities, and the merger of smaller gangs into larger ones. Thus, hybrid gang customs are clearly distinguished from the practices of their predecessors. This OJJDP Youth Gang Series Bulletin draws on survey data, research findings, and field reports to detail these critical differences, reviewing such issues as gang stereotypes and gang migration in the hybrid gang process.

Law Enforcement and Juvenile Crime

Howard N. Snyder
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
2001. 32 pp. NCJ 191031

Available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/generalsum.html#191031>. Also available free from NCJRS. See order form.

Presents statistics on the extent and characteristics of juvenile arrests in 1999 and notes trends from

the 1980s. This Bulletin, the first in OJJDP's Juvenile Offenders and Victims: National Report Series, uses data compiled by the FBI to offer a broad array of information on juvenile crime, including arrest rates for violent and property crimes, drug and weapon offenses, and violations of alcohol and curfew/loitering laws; arrest trends by gender and race/ethnicity; and characteristics of homicide victims and offenders.

Offenders Incarcerated for Crimes Against Juveniles

David Finkelhor and Richard Ormrod
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
2001. 12 pp. NCJ 191028

Available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/violencvictsum.html#191028>. Also available free from NCJRS. See order form.

Draws on data from the 1997 Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities and from a 1991 survey to describe the characteristics of violent adult offenders who victimize youth and the nature of their offenses. This OJJDP Bulletin, part of the Crimes Against Children Series, presents a wide range of information pertaining to victimizers of children, including offense characteristics, offender histories, overall trends, and the severity of sentences received by such criminals. Significant differences between offenders incarcerated for crimes against juveniles and offenders imprisoned for crimes against adults are highlighted.

Promoting Safety in Schools: International Experience and Action

Bureau of Justice Assistance
2001. 68 pp. NCJ 186937

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/txtfiles1/bja/186937.txt>.

Provides information on school safety trends, policies, and projects from the United States and abroad. This BJA Monograph reports that successful domestic and international approaches to school safety tend to be built around four major principles: a community-based approach; a focus on the school atmosphere, not just physical security or individual students; a partnership problem-solving model; and the holistic use of multiple strategies, not just single programs. The Monograph was written for school principals, superintendents, administrators, boards of governors, school-parent bodies, and others in leadership positions who are concerned about school safety issues.


School Safety:

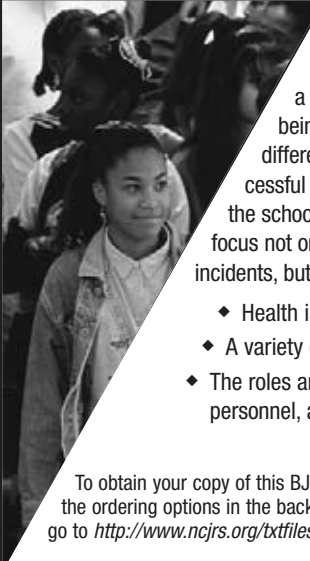
A Global Subject

Promoting Safety in Schools: International Experience and Action (NCJ 186937) discusses a range of school safety initiatives being developed and adapted in different countries. The most successful approaches are those that see the school within their community and focus not only on aggressive or violent incidents, but also on—

- ♦ Health issues.
- ♦ A variety of policies and programs.
- ♦ The roles and needs of students, school personnel, and members of the community.

To obtain your copy of this BJA Monograph, see the ordering options in the back of this *Catalog* or go to <http://www.ncjrs.org/txtfiles1/bja/186937.txt>.





Protecting Children in Cyberspace: The ICAC Task Force Program

*Michael Medaris and Cathy Girouard
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*

2002. 8 pp. NCJ 191213

Available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/missingsum.html#191213>. Also available free from NCJRS. *See order form.*

Discusses efforts by OJJDP's Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) Task Force Program that address emerging online threats directed at children and teenagers. The ICAC Task Force Program helps State and local law enforcement agencies develop effective responses to online enticement and child pornography offenses. Responses include investigative, forensic, community education, and victim service components. The information in this OJJDP Bulletin is intended to help parents, policy-makers, and practitioners create an Internet environment in which children can participate safely.

The Uniform Child-Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act

*Patricia M. Hoff
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*

2001. 16 pp. NCJ 189181

Available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/courtsum.html#189181>. Also available free from NCJRS. *See order form.*

Describes the Uniform Child-Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act (UCCJEA), a uniform State law designed to deter interstate parental kidnapping and promote uniform jurisdiction and enforcement provisions in interstate child-custody and visitation cases. The Act was approved in 1997 by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws and, as of July 2001, was adopted by 25 States and the District of Columbia. This OJJDP Bulletin is intended to inform legislators in States considering adopting UCCJEA and parents and practitioners in States that have already adopted the law. Topics discussed include the legal background, underlying rationale, applicability, and jurisdictional provisions.

Law Enforcement

The Bulletproof Vest Partnership

Bureau of Justice Assistance

2002. 4 pp. NCJ 192166

Available free from NCJRS. *See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/txtfiles1/bja/192166.txt>.*

Describes the BJA-administered Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Acts, which provide funds to States and units of local and tribal governments to equip their law enforcement officers with armor vests. This BJA Program Brief defines the jurisdictions eligible to participate in the program, discusses the Internet application and payment process, and delineates program requirements.

Excellence in Problem-Oriented Policing: The 2001 Herman Goldstein Award Winners

National Institute of Justice and Office of Community Oriented Policing Services

2001. 70 pp. NCJ 192435

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/192435.htm>. Also available free from NCJRS. *See order form.*

Examines the philosophies and practices of the winner and five finalists of the Police Executive Research Forum's 2001 Herman Goldstein Award for Excellence in Problem-Oriented Policing. The Goldstein Award recognizes outstanding police officers who engage in innovative and effective problem-solving efforts and measurably reduce problems of crime, disorder, and public safety. Information on the winning strategy—a collaborative approach designed by the California Highway Patrol to increase traffic safety along a particular stretch of rural highway—and practices from the other finalists are presented using the SARA (scanning, analysis, response, and assessment) model, which has become the basis for many police training curricula and problem-solving efforts.

Pepper Spray's Effects on a Suspect's Ability to Breathe

*Theodore C. Chan, Gary M. Vilke, Jack Clausen,
Richard Clark, Paul Schmidt, Thomas Snowden,
and Tom Neuman*

National Institute of Justice and Office of Community Oriented Policing Services

2001. 8 pp. NCJ 188069

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/188069.htm>. Also available free from NCJRS. *See order form.*

Presents the results of an NIJ- and COPS-sponsored study on the combined effects of pepper spray exposure and positional restraint on respiratory function. This NIJ Research in Brief summarizes the issues that gave rise to the study, the study's major findings, and their implications for law enforcement. Findings suggest that inhalation of pepper spray does not pose a significant risk to subjects in terms of respiratory and

pulmonary function, even when it occurs with positional restraint. Pepper spray exposure did, however, result in a small but statistically significant increase in blood pressure, the origins and implications of which remain unclear.

State and Local Anti-Terrorism Training Program

Bureau of Justice Assistance

2002. 4 pp. NCJ 192165

Available only electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/txtfiles1/bja/192165.txt>.

Describes the State and Local Anti-Terrorism Training (SLATT) Program, a BJA-funded program that provides training in the detection, investigation, and prosecution of extremist criminal activity. This BJA Program Brief discusses SLATT topics, research, issues and curriculum development, and technical assistance. The program's courses are designed for State and local law enforcement executives, command personnel, intelligence officers, investigators, training directors, and prosecutors. In response to the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks, SLATT expanded its training and research on foreign-inspired terrorism to include specific organizations believed to be involved.

Survey of DNA Crime Laboratories, 2001

Greg W. Steadman

Bureau of Justice Statistics

2002. 8 pp. NCJ 191191

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. *Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/sdnacl01.htm>.*

Reports findings from a survey of publicly operated forensic crime labs that performed deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) testing in 2001. The survey obtained data from 110 of the 120 estimated known DNA crime labs and included questions about each lab's budget, personnel, workload, procedures, equipment, and other topics. Numerical tables present workloads in terms of known subject cases, unknown subject cases, and convicted offender DNA samples. For example, at the beginning of 2001, 81 percent of DNA crime labs had backlogs totaling 16,081 subject cases and 265,329 convicted offender samples. This BJS Bulletin also compares such findings with baseline data from the initial survey of DNA crime labs performed in 1998.

Traffic Stop Data Collection Policies for State Police, 2001

Bureau of Justice Statistics

2001. 4 pp. NCJ 191158

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. *Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/tsdcp01.htm>.*

Examines circumstances under which States require police officers to obtain demographic data from motorists involved in traffic stops. Findings in this BJS Fact Sheet are from the 2001 Survey of State Police Agencies. The circumstances discussed include all stops, citations, arrests, searches, and use of force. In March 2001, 16 State police agencies required their officers to collect race and ethnicity data during all traffic stops, an increase from 9 in 1999. Ten States did not require any collection of racial/ethnic data during traffic stops.

Reference and Statistics

Guide for the Selection of Chemical and Biological Decontamination Equipment for Emergency First Responders, NIJ Guide 103-00 (Volumes I and II)

Alim Fattah, John A. Barrett, Richard D. Arcilesi, Jr., Kenneth J. Ewing, Charlotte H. Lattin, Michael S. Helinski, and Imran A. Baig
National Institute of Justice

2001. 112 pp. NCJ 189724 (Volume I)

2001. 196 pp. NCJ 189725 (Volume II)

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/189724.htm>. Also available free from NCJRS. See order form.

Provides information for emergency first responders about the selection and use of chemical and/or biological decontamination equipment for various applications. Among other topics, volume one introduces first responders to the types of substances and processes used in decontamination efforts. It also delivers an overview of initiatives designed to enhance decontamination capabilities. Volume two presents information on 72 commercially available decontamination equipment items that were known to the authors as of September 2000. Comparing data on such equipment may be helpful to law enforcement officials tasked with selecting and purchasing decontamination equipment.

Selection and Application Guide to Personal Body Armor, NIJ Guide 100-01

National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center
National Institute of Justice

2001. 122 pp. NCJ 189633

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/189633.htm>. Also available free from NCJRS. See order form.

Responds to questions about the selection and use of body armor for law enforcement and corrections. This NIJ Guide includes information from the latest NIJ standard on ballistic resistance of body armor (0101.04), as well as information on NIJ's new standard on stab resistance of body armor (0115.00). The Guide also provides information to help determine the level of protection needed against threats toward officers and describes armor styles available, proper care of armor in service, NIJ standards, and the use of the standards in armor procurement.

The Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics, 2000

*Hindelang Criminal Justice Research Center
Bureau of Justice Statistics*

2001. 683 pp. NCJ 190251

Available from NCJRS. See order form. U.S. \$9, Canada and other countries \$39. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/scjs00.htm>.

Presents criminal justice data from more than 100 sources. Information is divided into six sections: characteristics of the criminal justice system, public

attitudes toward crime and criminal justice topics, the nature and distribution of known offenses, characteristics and distribution of persons arrested, judicial processing of defendants, and persons under correctional supervision. Where possible, the data—predominantly nationwide in scope—are displayed by region, State, and/or city for comparative analysis and to increase their value for local decisionmakers. This BJS report includes more than 600 tables and figures, a subject index, an annotated bibliography, technical appendixes with definitions and methodology, and a list of source publishers and addresses.

Victims

Office for Victims of Crime Report to the Nation 2001: Fiscal Years 1999 and 2000

Office for Victims of Crime

2001. 91 pp. NCJ 189205

Available free from NCJRS. Call or write for a copy. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/welcovec/reporttonation2001/welcome.html>.

Describes the grants, programs, and initiatives funded by OVC's Crime Victims Fund in fiscal years 1999 and 2000. This Report describes OVC's efforts to improve access to comprehensive, quality services; to address the rights and needs of victims in the Federal criminal justice system; and to support services for child victims in Indian Country. The Report also highlights OVC's leadership skills in responding to the needs of victims of terrorism and mass violence and discusses OVC's efforts to develop cutting-edge training and programs that address the evolving needs of victims and the communities that serve them.

OVC Help Series Brochures

*National Center for Victims of Crime
Office for Victims of Crime*

2002. BC 000669

Available only electronically at http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/infores/help_series/welcome.html.

Provides information about eight categories of crime victimization—homicide, sexual assault, stalking, drunk driving, domestic violence, robbery, assault, and child abuse—to aid victim service providers and serve as a resource for victims. The OVC Help Series, developed by the National Center for Victims of Crime, comprises 10 crime-specific brochures. Each brochure delivers an overview of the facts surrounding the crime, a description of what victims may experience, and suggestions on how to seek help.

This section is designed to acquaint NCJRS users with research information published in recent criminal justice periodicals. Many projects funded by Office of Justice Programs agencies and the Office of National Drug Control Policy are discussed in scholarly and professional journals. This section also highlights such articles.

Criminology and Public Policy

Volume 1, Number 1, November 2001

Not available from NCJRS. Order from American Society of Criminology, 1314 Kinnear Road, Suite 212, Columbus, OH 43212 (614-292-9207). Annual subscriptions: \$120. Add \$20 for subscriptions outside the United States.

"The Timing of Delinquent Behavior and Its Implications for After-School Programs" by Denise C. Gottfredson, Gary D. Gottfredson, and Stephanie A. Weisman (pp. 61-86). Assesses the timing of juvenile delinquency based on self-reports from

the National Study of Delinquency Prevention in Schools and Maryland's After-School Community Grant Program. The study found that self-reported delinquency during after-school hours was modest compared with results of official police records. Children who were unsupervised during after-school hours, the primary target population of after-school programs, were found to be delinquent at *all* times, not just after school; unsupervised children also showed elevated levels of delinquency on weekends and during school hours. Although low levels of parental supervision accounted somewhat for greater delinquency in unsupervised children, the authors suggest that it is possible that youths who are more predisposed to engage in delinquent activities have a tendency to reject adult care during after-school hours. In addition to inadequate supervision, the authors suggest that such factors as social competencies and social bonding may produce delinquency during after-school hours and that the effectiveness of after-school programs will depend on their ability to address such factors.

Criminology

Volume 39, Number 4, November 2001

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"The Relationship Between Law Violation and Depression: An Interactionist Analysis" by Stacy De Coster and Karen Heimer (pp. 799-836). Examines eight hypotheses regarding the relationship between law violation and depression during adolescence and early adulthood. Results showed that law violation and depression can be explained by common factors that shape social relationships and identities, such as social structural positions, stressful life events, and adolescent problems. Social structural positions (e.g., living in urban neighborhoods or lower socioeconomic status) were found to predispose individuals to stressful experiences. Stress, in particular, was found to have long-term consequences for both future crime and future depression. Additionally, males were found to be more likely than females to experience stressful events. Of note, the study found only partial evidence of the mutual influence of crime and depression; that is, adolescent delinquency increased the likelihood of early adulthood crime, whereas adolescent depression did not.

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"Young Guns: Examining Alternative Explanations of Juvenile Firearm Homicide Rates" by Graham C. Ousey and Michelle Campbell Augustine (pp. 933–967). Analyzes the link between three structural factors (racial inequality, concentrated disadvantage, and youth participation in the illicit drug market) and the intercity variation in firearm-related homicide rates among black and white juveniles. (Concentrated disadvantage is the extent to which socioeconomic variables, such as poverty, unemployment, single-parent families, and low educational attainment, affect social organization and control in a neighborhood.) Results showed little evidence to support past research of the positive association between racial inequality and black juvenile firearm-related homicide rates. Contrary to expectations, however, the study revealed partial support for rela-

tionships between firearm-related homicide and both concentrated disadvantage and youth participation in the illicit drug market. Because the black population models used in this study yielded a pattern of findings for concentrated disadvantage and racial inequality variables that differ from previous non-age-specific studies, results indicate that previous theoretical perspectives may be race and age specific, rather than general explanations of aggregate homicide rates. The authors suggest, at the very least, a need for additional research that explicitly examines why the effects of these structural factors may vary by race and age. They also offer the possibility that relationships between drug-market participation and firearm-related homicide may depend on the preexistence of social conditions conducive to violence. —◆

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SPOTLIGHT ON . . .

Forensic Science/DNA

This section of the *NCJRS Catalog* highlights publications, Web-based resources, and organizations and agencies that address key issues related to crime, public safety, and drug policy. Each issue of the *Catalog* showcases a new topic. Information in this section does not necessarily reflect the official position of the U.S. Department of Justice. Products listed with a BC, FS, or NCJ number can be ordered from NCJRS; call 800-851-3420 or place an order at www.ncjrs.org/puborder. Please be sure to indicate the product title and number. Electronic availability is indicated, if applicable.

A Macroscopic Look at Microscopic Evidence

The increasingly extensive use of biological evidence by forensic scientists for identifying victims of or persons involved in crime has had a significant bearing, in recent years, on the course of law enforcement investigations, criminal court proceedings, and issues for victim service providers. DNA evidence arguably has received the most notoriety among types of forensic evidence, perhaps because it can be incredibly definitive and because it is the genetic blueprint of the human body. For these reasons, DNA evidence has become a highly influential piece of the crime puzzle.

Although DNA cannot determine a motive for a crime or when a crime was committed, it can be an integral part of any law enforcement investigation, particularly one in search of an all-important lead. For example, DNA evidence may be able to place a particular individual at a crime scene or show that a particular individual was not there. Forensic scientists also use DNA evidence to identify human remains, determine paternity, and study human populations and medical diseases.

The popularity of DNA evidence has been fueled by technological advances that have made it more reliable. Most recently, PCR (polymerase chain reaction)-based DNA typing methods and mass spectrometry have resulted in DNA profiling becoming more accurate and more efficient. The time needed to determine a sample's DNA profile has dropped from 6 to 8 weeks to 1 to 2 hours, but the reality of real-life backlogs in crime labs prevents this type of

speed. Future advancements may decrease this time even further, to as little as a few minutes.

Simultaneous with the evolution of more dependable DNA typing methods has been the increased acceptance and use of DNA information in courts. In a courtroom, DNA evidence can convict the guilty, acquit the innocent, or exonerate those wrongly accused or convicted. This does not necessarily mean that DNA evidence alone can determine a verdict, although in some instances it can. In every case, despite the definitive nature of DNA, all circumstantial evidence must be considered. To this end, DNA evidence is used often in corroboration with eyewitness testimony or other evidence. The increased use of DNA evidence also has made it important for victim service providers to become familiar with DNA terminology and DNA evidence collection, examination, and preservation procedures. (For more information, see *Understanding DNA Evidence: A Guide for Victim Service Providers* and *What Every Law Enforcement Officer Should Know About DNA Evidence*.)

The breadth of forensic science does not stop with DNA evidence, however. Forensic science also may involve geological and entomological research, arson and explosives investigation, audio and video examination, and firearms and hair fiber analysis.

To address the reach of forensic science across the entire criminal justice system, NCJRS—on behalf of the U.S. Department of Justice's Office of Justice Programs—has compiled a list of publications, products, and Web-based resources that can help provide a basic foundation of knowledge in forensic science.

- For the law enforcement community, this spotlight highlights resources for investigating crime scenes, collecting and testing DNA evidence, and acquiring and applying forensic science technology.
- For legal professionals, this spotlight provides insight on recommended evidence-gathering techniques, postconviction DNA testing, and future uses of DNA in criminal justice settings.
- For victim service providers, this spotlight provides information on the potential significance of DNA evidence to their clients' cases.

Publications

DNA Testing

The Future of Forensic DNA Testing: Predictions of the Research and Development Working Group (NCJ 183697)

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/183697.htm>.

Offers a perspective on where DNA technology may be in 2, 5, and 10 years.

Improved Analysis of DNA Short Tandem Repeats With Time-of-Flight Mass Spectrometry (NCJ 188292)

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/188292.htm>.

Explains the value of analyzing DNA samples using time-of-flight mass spectrometry, a technology that can process several thousand DNA samples daily with greater accuracy than conventional electrophoresis methods.

Postconviction DNA Testing: Recommendations for Handling Requests (NCJ 177626)

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/177626.htm>.

Provides guidance to criminal justice practitioners on analyzing cases in which DNA evidence is presented.

Survey of DNA Crime Laboratories, 2001

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/sdnacl01.htm>.

Reports findings from a survey of publicly operated forensic crime labs that performed DNA testing in 2001 and compares such findings with the initial survey conducted in 1998.

DNA Training

Understanding DNA Evidence: A Guide for Victim Service Providers (BC 000657 and NCJ 185690)

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/BC000657.htm> (NIJ/OVC Brochure) and http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/bulletins/dna_4_2001/welcome.html (OVC Bulletin).

Describes the value of DNA evidence to victim service providers so that they can understand the potential significance of DNA evidence in their clients' cases.

What Every Law Enforcement Officer Should Know About DNA Evidence, Brochure (BC 000614)

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/000614.htm>.

Delivers basic knowledge intended for first-responding law enforcement officers about handling DNA evidence at a crime scene.

Data Online, a new feature on the Bureau of Justice Statistics Web site

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- Crime trends from the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports.
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Definitions. Also see notes at the end of the page.

Reported crime in United States-Total

		Number of offenses reported				
		Violent crime				
Year	Population	Violent crime total	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault
1990	248,709,873	1,820,130	23,440	102,560	639,270	1,054,860
1991	252,177,000	1,911,770	24,700	106,590	687,730	1,092,740
1992	255,082,000	1,932,270	23,760	109,060	672,480	1,126,970

What Every Law Enforcement Officer Should Know About DNA Evidence, Beginning Level CD-ROM (NCJ 182992)

Uses a CD-ROM format to educate first-responding law enforcement officers and others who have no prior knowledge of DNA about the basics of DNA evidence.

What Every Law Enforcement Officer Should Know About DNA Evidence, Advanced Level CD-ROM (NCJ 184479)

Presents an advanced-level CD-ROM to educate investigating officers and crime scene technicians and others who have a basic knowledge of DNA about more technical matter regarding DNA evidence.

Investigation

Crime Scene Investigation: A Guide for Law Enforcement (NCJ 178280)

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/178280.htm>.

Discusses fundamental principles of investigating and protecting a crime scene and collecting, preserving, and submitting crime scene evidence for scientific examination.

Death Investigation: A Guide for the Scene Investigator (NCJ 167568)

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/167568.htm>.

Provides suggestions for a thorough and competent investigation of a death crime scene.

Electronic Crime Scene Investigation: A Guide for First Responders (NCJ 187736)

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/187736.htm>.

Presents information and suggestions for first responders about the recognition, collection, and preservation of electronic evidence from a variety of crime scenes.

Eyewitness Evidence: A Guide for Law Enforcement (NCJ 178240)

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/178240.htm>.

Recommends procedures for obtaining the most reliable and accurate information from eyewitnesses, including suggestions for interviewing witnesses and identifying suspects.

Fire and Arson Scene Evidence: A Guide for Public Safety Personnel (NCJ 181584)

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/181584.htm>.

Outlines suggested procedures for fire scene documentation and evidence collection.

A Guide for Explosion and Bomb Scene Investigation (NCJ 181869)

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/181869.htm>.

Focuses on suggested operating procedures for the identification, collection, and preservation of evidence from an explosion scene.

References

Forensic Laboratories: Handbook for Facility Planning, Design, Construction and Moving (NCJ 168106)

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles/168106.pdf>.

Presents issues for crime laboratory directors to consider when planning to construct new or renovate existing laboratories.

Forensic Sciences: Review of Status and Needs (NCJ 173412)

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/173412.htm>.

Focuses on topic-specific needs of forensic laboratories: training, technology transfer, research methods, development, testing, evaluation, and analytical services.

The Handbook of Forensic Services

Available electronically at <http://www.fbi.gov/hq/lab/handbook/intro.htm>.

Provides guidance for safe and efficient methods of collecting and preserving crime scene evidence and describes forensic examinations performed by the FBI.

Transcripts of the Fifth Annual Conference on the Future of DNA: Implications for the Criminal Justice System

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/892000.htm>.

Presents complete transcripts from a conference held May 8–9, 2000, in New York City that convened to discuss the future implications of DNA on the criminal justice system.

Technology

Development of NIST Standard Bullets and Casings Status Report (NCJ 184434)

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/184434.htm>.

Discusses the development of standard bullets and casings that will serve as reference guides for Federal, State, local, and international forensic laboratories and verify the proper operation of computerized optical-imaging equipment in those laboratories.

Flammable and Combustible Liquid Spill/Burn Patterns (NCJ 186634)

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/186634.htm>.

Investigates the spill and burn behavior of liquid fuels on vinyl tile, wood parquet, and carpet flooring materials, which may be used for fire modeling evaluations.

A Resource Guide to Law Enforcement, Corrections, and Forensic Technologies (NCJ 186822)

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/186822.pdf>.

Serves as a reference for local law enforcement, corrections, and forensic science professionals who need to make informed decisions about evaluating, acquiring, and using equipment and technology.

Web-Based Resources

American Academy of Forensic Science (AAFS)

<http://www.aafs.org>

AAFS is a professional society of international scope that is dedicated to the application of science to the law. AAFS has been in existence for more than 50 years and disseminates news and information through the *Journal of Forensic Sciences*, annual conferences, and newsletters. The AAFS Web site provides users and members with information on educational requirements for schools that offer undergraduate, graduate, and doctoral programs in forensic science and lists current employment opportunities in the field.

American College of Forensic Examiners (ACFE)

<http://www.acfe.com>

ACFE is a nonprofit, independent scientific and professional society that seeks to advance forensic exami-

nation and consultation by providing training to its members. To that end, ACFE offers its members opportunities to become certified in such forensic specialties as forensic accounting. The society's membership base is diverse, representing such forensic fields as dentistry, medicine, nursing, and social work. Multidisciplinary in its scope, the society actively promotes the dissemination of forensic information through *The Forensic Examiner*, lectures, seminars, conferences, workshops, the Internet, and continuing education and home-study courses.

American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors (ASCLD)

<http://www.asclld.org>

ASCLD is a nonprofit professional society devoted to the improvement of crime laboratory operations through sound management practices. Its goals include promoting and fostering the development of laboratory management principles and techniques; acquiring, preserving, and disseminating crime laboratory-related information; and maintaining and improving communication among crime laboratory directors. The Web site is particularly helpful to crime laboratory directors seeking laboratory accreditation. The accreditation process is voluntary and open to any crime laboratory wishing to demonstrate that its management, operations, personnel, procedures, equipment, physical plant, security, and personnel safety procedures meet ASCLD-established standards. For more information regarding crime lab accreditation, go to <http://www.asclld-lab.org>.

Association for Crime Scene Reconstruction (ACSR)

<http://www.acsr.com>

ACSR encourages the exchange of information and procedures useful in the reconstruction of crime scenes and the research and development of new and/or improved methods of crime scene reconstruction. ACSR members represent a broad spectrum of criminal justice interests from around the world, including law enforcement investigators, forensic experts, and educators. At the site, browsers (and in the future, only members) can take part in an online forum that tests their crime scene knowledge. The site also features information on training and conferences and includes links to other forensic-related sites.

Become a part of the "spotlight" feature; submit your topics of interest for consideration to tellncjrs@ncjrs.org.

GRANTS AND FUNDING

This section of the *Catalog* highlights grants and funding awarded recently by the Office of Justice Programs bureaus, as well as recently completed final technical reports that result from these grants and are maintained in the NCJRS Abstracts Database.

Final Technical Reports

Nontechnical Strategies to Reduce Children's Exposure to Inappropriate Material on the Internet: Summary of a Workshop by Joah G. Iannotta, ed. NCJ 190174. U.S. Departments of Justice and Education, et al., 2001. 102 pp. Grant number: JN-FX-0071.


Summarizes proceedings from a workshop that considered and discussed approaches for reducing children's exposure to inappropriate material on the Internet. The report offers insight from researchers, educators, policymakers, and other child advocates on the strengths of nontechnical strategies, but it does not contain conclusions or recommendations; rather, it suggests that approaches or a combination of approaches that best serve young people should be based on the context, needs, and manner in which young people use the Internet. The workshop focused on four topics: developmental considerations for defining inappropriate material and the effects of exposure to sexually explicit and other harmful materials; children's use patterns and experiences on the Internet; innovative approaches and existing efforts to use nontechnological strategies; and opportunities to bridge research, policy, and practice.

Individuality of Handwriting by Sargur N. Srihari, Sung-Hyuk Cha, Hina Arora, and Sangjik Lee. NCJ 190133. National Institute of Justice, 2001. 44 pp. Grant number: 99-IJ-CX-K010.

Examines 1,500 handwriting samples from individuals representative of the U.S. population to validate the hypothesis that handwriting is individualistic. Handwriting samples were analyzed using computer algorithms that extracted features from scanned images. Features included measures of pen pressure, writing movement, stroke formation, slant and proportion, and such microlevel features as gradients, structure, and concavity. Samples also were examined from a document-, paragraph-, word-, and character-level perspective. The study validated the individuality hypothesis with 95-percent confidence. The authors contend that the scientific rigor of this and future studies may further legitimize the admissibility of handwriting as forensic evidence in court.

The Impact of Alcohol Control Policies on the Incidence of Violent Crime by Bruce L. Benson, David W. Rasmussen, and Paul R. Zimmerman. NCJ 191199. National Institute of Justice, 2001. 372 pp. Grant number: 99-IJ-CX-0041.

Analyzes the efficacy of alcohol control policies in mitigating the incidence of Index I violent crimes. Previous theories and empirical studies were analyzed and found to have shortcomings. For example, some studies did not control for the effects of deterrence or DUI laws. To this end, the authors examined the alcohol-crime relationship across various measures of alcohol consumption while controlling for demand, supply, price, and quantity. Results indicated that virtually all of the apparent relationships between alcohol-control policies and violent crimes were spurious, suggesting that such a relationship is complicated and involves circumstances of alcohol consumption and/or the characteristics of individuals that either make victims more vulnerable or make potential offenders more likely to be aggressive. ◆



Topical E-Sources From OJJDP...

- Juvenile Offenders in Residential Placement, 1997-1999 (FS 200207).
- Statistical Approaches to Assessing Risk (FS 200206).
- Robbery Cases in Juvenile Court, 1989-1998 (FS 200205).
- National Youth Gang Survey Trends From 1996 to 2000 (FS 200203).

These and other Fact Sheets from OJJDP are available online at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html>.



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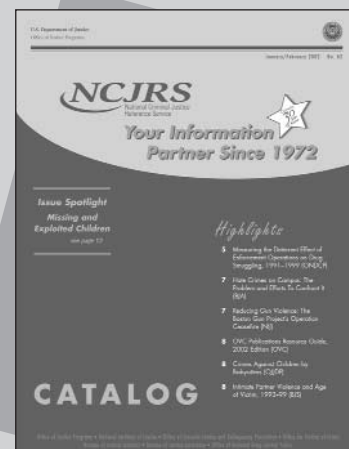
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MATERIALS AVAILABLE FREE**Corrections**

- ☐ 01 **NCJ 190598.** Capital Punishment 2000 (BJS). See p. 4.

Courts

- ☐ 02 **NCJ 191206.** State Court Prosecutors in Large Districts, 2001 (BJS). See p. 4.

Drugs and Crime

- ☐ 03 **NCJ 189101.** ADAM Preliminary 2000 Findings on Drug Use & Drug Markets: Adult Male Arrestees (NIJ). See pp. 4 and 5.
☐ 04 **NCJ 188745.** MDMA (Ecstasy) (ONDCP). See p. 5.
☐ 05 **NCJ 192260.** National Drug Control Strategy, 2002 (ONDCP). See p. 6.

Juvenile Justice

- ☐ 06 **NCJ 190106.** Early Precursors of Gang Membership: A Study of Seattle Youth (OJJDP). See p. 6.
☐ 07 **NCJ 190448.** A Family Resource Guide on International Parental Kidnapping (OJJDP). See p. 6.
☐ 08 **NCJ 189916.** Hybrid and Other Modern Gangs (OJJDP). See p. 6.
☐ 09 **NCJ 191031.** Law Enforcement and Juvenile Crime (OJJDP). See p. 7.

- ☐ 10 **NCJ 191028.** Offenders Incarcerated for Crimes Against Children (OJJDP). See p. 7.
☐ 11 **NCJ 186937.** Promoting Safety in Schools: International Experience and Action (BJA). See p. 7.
☐ 12 **NCJ 191213.** Protecting Children in Cyberspace: The ICAC Task Force Program (OJJDP). See p. 8.
☐ 13 **NCJ 189181.** The Uniform Child-Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act (OJJDP). See p. 8.

Law Enforcement

- ☐ 14 **NCJ 192166.** The Bulletproof Vest Partnership (BJA). See p. 8.
☐ 15 **NCJ 192435.** Excellence in Problem-Oriented Policing: The 2001 Herman Goldstein Award Winners (NIJ). See p. 8.
☐ 16 **NCJ 188069.** Pepper Spray's Effects on a Suspect's Ability to Breathe (NIJ). See p. 8.
☐ 17 **NCJ 191191.** Survey of DNA Crime Laboratories, 2001 (BJS). See p. 9.
☐ 18 **NCJ 191158.** Traffic Stop Data Collection Policies for State Police, 2001 (BJS). See p. 9.

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Reference and Statistics

- ☐ **19 NCJ 189724.** Guide for the Selection of Chemical and Biological Decontamination Equipment for Emergency First Responders, NIJ Guide 103-00 (Volume I) (NIJ). See p. 9.
- ☐ **20 NCJ 189725.** Guide for the Selection of Chemical and Biological Decontamination Equipment for Emergency First Responders, NIJ Guide 103-00 (Volume II) (NIJ). See p. 9.
- ☐ **21 NCJ 189633.** Selection and Application Guide to Personal Body Armor, NIJ Guide 100-01 (NIJ). See p. 9.

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS AVAILABLE

- ☐ **22 NCJ 190251.** The Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics, 2000 (BJS). U.S. \$9, Canada and other countries \$39. See p. 10.

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